

Armo-inch Board for M.Prynne to peep thorow:

Being a full and satisfactory

A N S W E R

To a late libellous Pamphlet (herein proved
to bee his) called,

A D E C L A R A T I O N

OF

*The Officers and Armies illegall &c. proceedings
and practices against the XI. impeached Members :*

And to other that Authors scandalous Papers lately published,
purposely to asperse the Army and their proceedings.

W I T H

A discoverie of his lies, subtilties, and delusions there-
in, and a Justification of the Armies Charge and proceedings
against the XI. impeached Members, by Law, Pre-
sident, and Reason.

W I T H

Certaine considerable Queries and observati-
ons upon the Cities late tumultuous rebellious
proceedings against the Parliament.

Written by T. R. Gent.

Pro. 26.5. *Answer a foole in his folly, least he bewise in his own conceits.*

Printed in the Yeere 1647.

A two inch Bond for M.P. Ryne to keep thoro

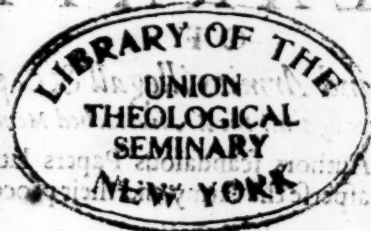
Being a full and satisfactory

ANSWER

To a set of libelous pamphlets therein proved

to be his) called,

DECLARATION



And to other the American Seminary, New York, New York

And to other the American Seminary, New York, New York

And to other the American Seminary, New York, New York

And to other the American Seminary, New York, New York

And to other the American Seminary, New York, New York

And to other the American Seminary, New York, New York

And to other the American Seminary, New York, New York

And to other the American Seminary, New York, New York

And to other the American Seminary, New York, New York

And to other the American Seminary, New York, New York

And to other the American Seminary, New York, New York

(1)
A two-inch Board for M. Prynne to
peep thorough, &c.

THe Declarer (whether M. Pryn or whosoever) tells us in his
introductorie part of his Declaration, how quondam great
Cromwell, Earl of *Essex*, lost his head by an illegall Law or
President, which himselfe procured to suspend from, and attaine
others in Parliament upon meere generall accusations, without particular
proofs, and before answer given, intimating, and in his subsequent dis-
course, audaciously and fallily affirming, that the Army have done the
like against the eleven Members, therefore *this perillous President should*
admonish some of the Earls name (Lieutenant-Generall *Cromwell* hee
means) and the rest of the Army &c. it being a memorable Maxime of
a learned Judge Sir *Edw. Cooke*, *That the more high and absolute the*
jurisdiction of the high Court of Parliament is, the more just and honoura-
ble it ought to be in the proceedings, and to give example of justice to inferi-
our Courts.

Now the Army have neither suspended nor attainted any upon meere
generall accusations, for they have brought in particular Articles of
Treason and misdemeanour against them, and expect daily a Plea or
Answer to them, that they may proceed unto triall and produce their
proofes, upon which they doubt not but to have them attainted and
convicted also: and therefore truly, neither Lieutenant-Generall *Crom-*
well nor any other Officer or Member of the Army need to feare (nor
can they incurre) any such danger by this just and legall accusation, as
unhappily happened to *Cromwell* the great, unlesse he or they should
unhappily fall under the power of Mr. Declarer, or those he declares
for, who indeed have used like unjust, arbitrary practices, as that *Crom-*
well, Earle of *Essex* did, nay worse: for they have occasioned and vo-
ted many a one to be suspended and imprisoned without any charge
or accusation at all. I will not instance, because everie man knowes it,
even thou thy selfe, O Declarer. And if the eleven Members were ser-
ved as great *Cromwell* was, to wit, not only suspended, but executed
(the which never thelesse I desire not, nor is it, I am sure, either endea-
voured or intended) without any answer or prooffe produced, it was
but just upon them, *Lex talionis*: for they and their Accomplices have
done the same to others, though not to deprivation of life, yet of Li-
berty, propriety and estate, equivalent to life, and was there any more
then a generall charge at first given in against *Sirafford* and *Canterbury*,

upon which they were presently restrained? And by how much the more superlative the Parliament ought to be in justice above other Courts, for that its power and Jurisdiction is so; so much the more vile and shamefull, culpable and condemnable are those Members thereof, who have been more impious and unjust in the use and the execution of that power, then the most contemptible Officers of the meanest and lowest Courts, of Judicature. And where now, I pray you, is the parallel M.Declarer, instances of illegalicie and arbitrarinesse, between the Lord *Cromwells* Attainder, and the proceedings of the Army, and in particular of Lieutenant-Generall *Cromwell*, which he names there in speciall, against the eleven justly accused Members? So much in answer to his Introduction. Now to his particulars, by which hee pretends to demonstrate the unjustnesse of the Armies prosecution.

1. The unjustnesse thereof he saith appears by the generality and uncertainty of the Accusers, the charge against them being presented in the name of the whole Army, without the hands of any particular persons to it, who will undertake at their perills to make it good, or else to give the accused Members and House due reparations if they faile to doe it, contrary to the Common and Statute Law of the Land. Was it not in the name of his Excellency Sir *Thomas* the head in particular, and of the Army in generall as of a Bodie, owned by all, and presented by some of the principal Members thereof in name of the whole? A way and usage most certaine and sure: had it come in these words, viz. in the name of certaine persons, or of the generall and major part of the Army, it had been justly chargeable with incertainty: But what act can carry with it more certainty, then that which hath the joynt-concurrence of an entire Bodie, or Community? Hath not the practice of the House of Commons for forme and manner in things of the same nature, been ever the same? and did not they impeach *Strafford*, *Canterbury*, Judge *Bartlet*, *Finch*, *Windebanck* and others, this present Parliament in the same generall uncertaine manner, in the name of the House of Commons, and of all the Commons of England? And if this of Sir *Thomas* and the Army be unjust, so then was that; if that was just, so then is this: the matter is the same, and the manner is the same, and there is more illegality and incertainty in the factious Petitions and Remonstrances heretofore presented by the pretended Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councell in name of the City, (which the City never owned) then in this Charge, preferred in the name of, and owned by the whole Army: and there is no dread M.Declarer, but his Excellency & the

the Army will make good their charge against the accused to their sorrow and your shame, and I doubt not, but you who are so much now in their behalfe for reparations, according to Law before the issue be proved, will then be enforced, according to your own litigious Doctrine, to make reparations to his Excellencie and the Army for all your pernicious, seditious, false, scandalous, notorious, shamelesse reproaches, revilings, imputations, accusations, and aspersions, published and uttered in your invenomed Declaration against them and these their just, legall, and honourable proceedings, which are so much affected, honoured and promoted by all in generall, unlesse it be such as are alike guilty and desperately wicked, who neither feare God, nor love their King or their Countrey.

2. The unjustnesse of the Armies proceedings, he saith, appears by the incertainty and generality of the charge it selfe in mere generall and ambiguous termes, to which the parties accused can give no answer nor make any defence, and thereupon voted insufficient by the House, 25. Junii so charge or suspend them by the Law of the Land. Here note, that he meanes the generall heads of the Charge, given in 15 June last, and not the particular Charge which came in Tuesday 6. July, although like a Juggler he inserts it in such a sort as to have the multitude believe it the same. And as for the generall heads, there was no answer therunto required, onely therefore a suspension of the accused, as being charged, and truly, with M. Declarers leave, there was both reason and precedent for it, although the House voted against it. Look backe and consider the Parliaments proceedings in all times against their Members in such cases, and in particular in the last and latest presidents, *Strafford*, *Canterbury*, *Barkley*, &c. nay have not the House of Commons suspended and excluded divers of their owne Members this Parliament, for words and particular actions in the House, cases of inferiour nature and consequence, to the matter of charge against the 11 Members? And againe, if those generall heads, five in number against the 11 Members (which are more large and speciall then the generall charge the House of Commons preferred against the E. of *Strafford*, and B. of *Canterbury*) were insufficient to charge or suspend them, of what validitie then were those generall charges of the H. of Commons, so vehemently prosecuted by some of these very 11. whereupon *Strafford* and *Canterbury* were both charged and suspended, yea and secured, which these vipers are not? what justice then, I say, in their case, had those two and others? Peace for shame good M. Simpleton, it is an ill bird that bewrayes her own nest, you will help to enlarge their charge by and by, and while you plead like a mad-man for their justification, you will, like a fool, lay more guilt and condemnation upon them.

3. The unjustnesse of the Armies proceedings against the 11. Members, he saith, appears by the multitude and quality of the parties impeached, eleven at once, all men of approved integrity, fidelity, and abilities, and there in this third instance, he tells you of all their good acts, and enlarges their praise beyond their deserts. A silly argument without sense or reason, to prove the unjustnesse of the charge by the multitude and qualitie of persons accused, as if a multitude, and those men eminent both for estates and authority, could not act treason, or be as culpable of criminall trespasses, as the poor and meane: What thinke ye of the Complotters and Actors of the Gunpowder plot, the rising by the Earle of Northumberland, and his confederates in the North, in the Reigne of Queen Elizabeth? *Abalom* and all the heads of the people against King *David*? Here were as great multitudes and as gallant men in these traitorous actions, as any of these 11. Members: truly, I never thinke of *M. Hollis*, the principall of the eleven, but I call to mind *Cataline* of Rome, whose sole ambition was to be the head of a faction, though it turned to his ruine: as for *M. Massey* we know he is a good Souldier, but no Christian; and if the number and the quality be a sufficient excuse to these eleven, and of condemnation to their Accusers, Sir *Tho.* & the Army for injustice against them, Oh how unjust then were all the proceedings against all the aforesaid in those daies! but I will ask this *Rabshakeh* whether he ever heard or read of any grand treason, (for the 11. Members actions, as sleight as he and other knaves & fooles make of them, when they come to the test, wilbe found no other, even exceeding *Straffords*, and in effect equall to that of the Gunpowder) wherein there was not more then a few, and those no mean ones, confederates? Nay do not such abominable actions evermore accompanie the greatest personages and spirits? for mean men have neither wit, power, opportunity or audacity, to contrive or act them, and therefore are never tempted (unlesse by so great ones to be instruments) to doe them. And as for their abilities, and acts of merit, by how much the more able, and by so much the more wicked, therefore by so much the more odible and condemnable. The Devill hath as exquisite gifts and endowments, and more then any mortall, yet not therefore to be either pittied or justified: and for the good they or any of them have done, why did not they continue in it? who hindered them? Not to him that runs, but to him that holds out to the end of the race, belongs the praise: *Finis coronat factum*: Justice (is like death) it takes a man as it nades him, it considereth neither quality nor condition, what a man was, is, or hath done, but of what he is accused and found guilty; and so

so is rendred unto him, either by acquitting or condemning him. The old Earl of *Essex* in *Q. Elizabeths* dayes had deserved as well of the Kingdome, and was much more honoured and beloved of the people, then ever any of these 11. Members, yet, ye know his end; he being found guilty, justice forgot his former good services; his honour was tainted, and all his merits were forfeited: and this manner of proceeding is justified by the example of God the most just Judge of quick and dead, *Ezek. 18. 24.* Nor are these men of such great eminencie and quality in themselves, as they are by that authority wherewith we have invested them as our Trustees; the which they have unworthily and unthankfully perverted and abused. *M. Holles* is the most honourable amongst them, but by the evill of his actions is so much the more dishonourable; for *nobilitas est unica virtus*: and the rest do we not know them? The Merchants of *Hamborough* can tell you of *Maasse*, his manners and his quality; and without question there are those can give as true a character of the rest, as *Mr. Declarer* or any other. As for the House clearing any of them by Vote, or *M. Prymmer* (who never knew aright how to examine or cast up any account) acquitting them in their accounts, is of no value, *non valet ova duo*. For if an illegall factious Vote may clear any Member of an accusation of breach of Law, or publique trust, where then is *Englands Law*? *disgrace*. No, Sir, he that is accused to transgresse the Law, must be acquit or condemned by the Law, in a publike judicatory, and not by arbitrary Votes within a close room and private walls: *Strafford* and all traitors and trespassers against the publike, have been alwaies tried publicly; and so it is just, legall and meet these should be. As for the Committee, *but what* see tee for Accounts, their acquitting men by * Vouch. * *As Sir W. Lewis* ers, that is, if they bring in but one or two, though *was by name*, they be suborned to swear that their false accounts are true, is of as much credit and value, as a thief procuring witnesses to avouch a stolen horse, for which notwithstanding he may be hanged.

As for his fourth instance of the Armies violence to have the eleven Members suspended before any reall particular charge or proofs produced against them, taxing the Army with threatening the House by their Remonstrance, June 23. if they would not suspend them upon their (as he saith) illegall impeachment. And what *M. Declarer*, if the Army did require the suspension of them before any particular charge exhibited? It was not before their generall charge was delivered, which was not onely in its selfe more particular and speciall, I tell you, then the generall charges given in by the House of Commons. (which some of these

these accused were then violent promoters of) against *Sirafford* and *Canterbury*, but sufficient and legall also, or els those against *Sirafford* and *Canterb.* were not. Truly M. Declarer, while you strike at the Army, the stroak falls upon your own friends; you still make their case worse: And as for proofs, would you have them produced before the accused have answered? Did the H. of Commons do so in the cases aforesaid? no, nor deliver in any particular charge in many moneths after, and yet both the Earl and the Bishop were presently not only suspended, but committed also; and so are not these 11. traitorous men, though there be particular Articles, and those no small and light ones, nor so uncertain and dubious, as most of theirs were against *Sirafford* and *Canterbury*: these are all for traitorous and unjust arbitrary actions, those were many of them for traitorous and arbitrary words and intentions; these are all for matter of fact, those were onely many of them for discourse purpose; and speech. And good M. Declarer, do not abuse your calling and your knowledg too, for I know you are a Lawyer, and *M. Prynn* by name, if I be not mistaken, your stile, your termes, and your venome declare so. What Law is there, either common or Statute in this Kingdome or elsewhere, that requires the production of witnesses, before the accused have pleaded and made their defence? Do not men in all cases and causes, civill and criminall, whether true or false, first put in Baile, or submit to restraint, to answer the action bill or complaint, against them, and then after they are charged, put in their Plea or Answer and so joyne issue for triall, and then the Plaintiffe or Prosecuter, brings in his evidence or profs? Is not this the common and constant, yea, the true and legal course in all Courts of Judicature, and at all Benches of Assizes throughout the Kingdome? if there was any other, your Margent, I am sure, would shew it us, for you are full of your quotations, though they be feigned and false, making a faire shew (like many poore beggarly tradesmen) upon the stall, when alas there is little or nothing of any worth within: but you think, that by these meanes, the Army, to stop your scandalous clamours, wil like fools be provoked to declare their witness before hand, that so you may tamper with them, & by indirect waies either pervert, deter, or divert them. Stay good M. Declarer, your Worship, as I tel you, is no good Accomptant, you are too short in your reckoning. Nor do the Armie use anie threatening, as you say M. Declarer: in that, to speak plain truth, you declare your self a liar, & by this sure token I know your name is *Prynn*: for in their Remonstrance 3. June, having shewed, that whereas they had exhibited their Charge against the 11 Members, and made manie other proposalls conducing to the settlement and safene of the Parliament and Kingdome, the Houses sleighted and neglected all, and would not, according to justice, suspend the accused from sitting and acting in the House: and for that there were secret designes and practices by the influence of the guiltie and their Accomplisces, to imbroile the Kingdome in a new warre, a truth now as manifest as the Sun. They say pag. 14. of that Remonstrance,

That

That upon these grounds and for all grounds, (therin) premised, they should be enforced to take such courses extraordinary as God should enable and direct them to, to put things to a speedy issue the which Mr. Declarer represents, as if the Army could by violence murder the 11. Members: for so that word assassination imports in such cases. And now I appeale to all Judicious men, the prefedence and the subsequence, the premised reasons and considerations weighed and compared, whether that saying of being enforced to take extraordinary courses, can be adjudged a treating or commination? And truly Mr. Declarer, where ordinary meanes are ineffectuall, to use extraordinary, is both requisite and Lawfull. It is Justified in Scripture, when all warnings and wishings, reasons and counsell rules examples and directions would nor rectifie and reforme *forams* and *forabell*, you know what *Jehu* did, and what meanes he us'd: Nor can you be ignorant what the men of *Israel* did unto the Tribe of *Benjamin*, after that they had used ordinary meanes, and demanded those Sons of *Belial* (who had destroyed the *Levits* wife) unto justice and were denied them, *Judge. 20. 12. 13.* & so forward, And though the general rule be, *Non eundem modum per extraordinaria eundem finem fieri potest*; yet a contrarium & by necessary consequence, in all just cases, *Cum per ordinaria non fieri potest, ad extraordinaria eundem finem est* and therefore it is beyond scruple or question that in case the Army cannot obtaine their just and Lawfull ends by an ordinary way, they may take a course extraordinary for attaining them. But what threatening doe these words of the Army more empty, then those of the Parliament in their petition to the King. 1. March 1647. concerning the Militia: wherethey speak thus viz But vntles your Ma^{ty}. shall be graciously pleas'd to assure them by those messengers that you will speedily apply your Royal ascent to the satisfaction of their former desires they shall be enforced for the safety of your Majesty and your Kingdomes to dispose of the Militia, by the authority of both houses in such a way as hath bene propounded to your Majesty and they resolve to doe it accordingly: now was such language, Lawfull then in the Parliament, (subjects and servants) to their Sovereigne: and are not thelike or word to the same effect in the like case, now Lawfull in the Army, to the Parliament, who are only their trustees, and have swarved from their duties much more then the King did from his, and have much

Booke Declar:
page 93.

* Note.

* Note.

more abused their trust; And if this be so great a fault in the Army; then *a mthore admains*, much greater was that in them to the King, and thus still Mr. Declarer instead of extenuating the accuseds guilt, aggravates and augments it.

And whereas the Declarer, in his said fourth instance saith; the Army have exceeded the Kings proceedings against the five Members, who within five daies after retracted his charge and proceedings against them, and never prosecuted their suspension from the house, which the Army presse and reiterate againe and againe. I answer; that if the King did recede or retract his charge against the five Members, it proves not that the five Members were innocent, no more then it argues, that because a man Robbed, will not prosecute the Theife, he is guiltlesse: nor doth, or can it condemne the Army, because they are more resolute in the prosecution against these eleven, then the King was against those five. What if my neighbour be content to remit or pretermitt a Felonie, &c. for present, because of some inconvenience lying in the way of prosecution, and the same person having taken thereby encouragement or advantage to rob, and spoyle mee; I afterwards will prosecute him thereupon to Justice; am I therefore unjust? No sure. It is unjust to say it: But here I will prove that the King did never retract his charge against the five Members, and that he did more then once or twice presse the house, and most earnestly prosecute for their suspension and restriction: For the first, page 49. booke of Declarati: The King in his message to both Houses concerning this very businesse saith. *That his Majestie taking notice that some conceive it disputable, whether his proceedings with the Lord Kymbolton, Mr. Hollis, &c. be legal, and agreeable to the priviledges of Parliament; & being very desirous to give satisfaction to all men &c. is pleased to wave (not retract) his former proceedings, and all doubts by this meanes being settled, when the mindes of men are composed, his Majestie * will proceede thereupon, in an unquestionable way.* But this settlement of doubts and com-

* Now, and in
booke Declar:
page 50. In a
mother Message
the same words
are expressed.
posure of mens mindes; it is evident Mr. Hollis and others in danger, prevented: by raising the storme higher, and making the breach widdier, by which meanes his Majesty could never enter upon that unquestionable way, to make his Charge good against them. Now judge I pray you, if here was not a reserved resolution

tion in the King, of proceeding upon his charge, (and no retracti-
on) and I am perswaded there is so still, if things settle and con-
curte; albeit for present he waved it: And it followes not, because
I say I will not call upon such a man this day, by reason it is not
convenient, that I have said or resolved to call upon him no
more.

Here is onely proved, and the falshood disproved: And for the
other, that the King never prosecuted the Suspension of the five
Members from the House, did not the King first send a Sergeant at
Armes to the House, to demand and apprehend them? Secondly,
did he not go Himselfe and demand them, if they had been there,
yea and seeing they were not there, did he not tell the House that
he would have them wheresoever hee found them, and did
expect that they (meaning the House) should send them unto
him, so soone as they returned to the House? See his Majesties
speech 4. January, 1641. pag. 36. book Decl. and did hee not also
after all this goe in person into London to demand them of the Ci-
ty? & exhibit articles against them also? but they then, pleaded pri-
viledge, as they do now, a thing I conceive *Mr. Prynn* can instance
no example for, in all his reading; and thus here is another of *Mr.*
Declarers lyes manifested: But by these infallible markes it is appa-
rent that the Declaration is *Mr. Prynns*, whose naturall quality is
to ly, rayle, scandalize and clamour. I remember *Mr. Iohn Lilburne*
chargeth him in one of his Bookes with 13. or 14. positive lyes in
lesse then 8. lines, and to speake truth this Declaration and his iust-
ification, and demands written libellously against the Army, are
meerely a composure of lyes, calumny, forgery and sophistry
wherein he powers forth the poyson and bitternesse of his spirit a-
gainst the Army. *Oh quantum mutatus ab illo.* How desperately
doth he now prosecute that way w^{ch} he formerly profest, & those
whom he formerly pretended to affect, building againe that which
he heretofore destroyed, the truth is he is Apostatized, and for pre-
ferment hath forsaken the truth and much it is to bee feared God
hath forsaken him. Remember *Seyra Mr. Prynn* & that is in *Hebr.*
6. 4. 5. 6. A man ye know may give his body to be burnt, and yet
without charity it availeth him nothing, think not what you have
suffer'd but consider frst what you are fals: it is hard kicking against
the pricks, w^o be to him that is found a fighter against God, this

being of God, as questionles it is to extirpate oppression & injustice and to establish Righteousnesse; All the Malice, Policy and power of you and of the gates of Hell shall not prevaile against it.

For that fift reason of *Mr. Declarers*, where he saith that the iniustice of the Army appears by their uniuist and unreasonable demands of the Members to be suspended, after the House had voted that it did not appeare to them there was any cause of suspension, &c. it is reasonles, and answered sufficiently aboves; Had thei Charge been a bare suggestion, I confesse their votes had been colourable, but here was matter of fact charged upon them, and the House to vote them quit without a hearing was illegall, and a meere forestalling of iustice. For his insinuation to excite the Countys and Burroughs for which they are Members to Petition the House for them, as they did for *Mr. Hampden* &c. it is not to be weighed, nor are they worthy of that honour or favour of their Country: the Coutries and Burroughs for which they serue, have more cause to petition and importune the House for to admit a legall and speedy triall against them that they may receive iustice for falsifying their trust, and betraying of the Kingdome, and I wonder with what face *Mr. Declarer* can attribute faithfulnessse to their votes and advice, when as all the land knowes, that their votes advice and praictises have been generally treasonable, pernicious and destructive, but in this hee appeares a brazen faced Lawyer, who for the wages of *Balaam* shall Justify the Deuill, and Counsell *Moaab* against *Israell*.


In his fixt instance there is nothing materiall or observable, but his Malice: how willing and industrious he is to cast dirt upon the Army, though it light upon his owne face; for there he chargeth them for want of more materiall matter, with bringing in their Ar-
sickles on Tuesday the sixt of July, whereas the House ordered they should bring them in the Friday before, was not here a great trespassse and offence a high point of unreasonablenes & iniustice; I belive the accused thinke it too soone: and the House of Commons were not so expeditious in delivering in their perticular charge against *Stafford, Canterbury, and Berkly*, yet kept them under restraint a long time before, and after many moneths tudy and preparation their charge was both lambe and imperfect, and far below this, as low as *Mr. Declarer* doth declare it to be: but I am perswaded he could be con-

cent

rent to have it yet lower, even under the earth, or in the bottome of the Sea if it could be. And so I come to his seventh instance.

Wherein instead of producing any reason or good argument to prove the unreasonableness of the Armies charge and proceedings against the eleven Members, he fals on saying according to *Mr. Prynn*, manner on certaine men *Mr. Lilburne*, *Amon Wilbee* and others (inserting *Judge Jenkins* for company) and calls them *Mercenary Pamphleters*, only because they declare the truth and avow justice, nor are those tracts he there censures pamphlets but solid tracts or treatises, to informe the too much deceived people; the w^{ch} he might do well to refute or disprove (if he can) by solid argument, for reproach and clamour is neither legall nor rationall answer. And it is sufficiently known to men of more integrity and lesse corrupt in judgment then *Declarer* the shaniles supposed *Prynn* who speaks for his own *Diana*, that those Gentle-men hee terms *mercenary*, were never of so base a Spirit, for if pretermen or profit would have byassed them. or made them base, like him and others apostatised persons, whereas they long have suffered both in their estates, and persons, they might I believe long since have equalized him and other such Temporizers, both in place, and power, though not in Bribery deceit and knavery: but *Mr. Pryn* is Chairman of a Committee, and was appointed a principall Commoner for the deforming (reforming it was said) of the Universtity of *Oxford*, and happily the man had some thoughts of obtaining the *Chancelours* place; give him leave therefore to speake for himselfe his fee and reward; his place, and his office and authority Committee man was therefore bestowed upon him, it is more I am confident then *Mr. Lilburn* or *Mr. Wilbee* ever got by the Parliament, and therefore justly may the terme of *mercenary*, bee retorted upon himself, and hath he not done them good service for their wages, casting away for their saks both honesty & Conscience, modesty and good manners, religion and wisdom in all his writings in the behalfe of these Trayterous persons (his promoters and supporters) and their adherents? And of late the man is raving mad, see his *Queries* his Declaration against the Army and their proceedings, his justification, his Vindication and full answer in behalfe of the eleven justly accused *Members*, wherein he termes the charge

Charge a scandalous *Libell*, and yet himselfe the only Pamphleter and shameles notorious Libeller, for he subscribes his name to none of these his papers, and if his cause be good what need he feare? but he is sensible that his cares are already so short, they wil not stretch to make satisfaction & as for the brands of L. in his cheeks set upon him as a Libeller though then they were unjust, yet now he justifieth them, he is wise and loves I see not to weare any thing improperly or impertinently.

But I will come to that passage in the *Declarers* (*Prynns* doubtlesse) declaration, concerning the accused Members in the Declaration of Sir *Thomas*, and the Army June 14. last, and lay open unto you how this Impostour (after the manner of the Devill his master in using of Scripture who only takes and applyes what serves his purpose) hath taken certaine peecemeales of the Armys Declaration out of severall places of it and put them into a continued saying together in his declaration against them, marking them in the margin thus  as a matter of speciall discovery: by which disbollicall practice, the which few usually will or can examine he imagens he hath stricken the Army thorow, and given them an incurable wound in their reputation and honour: I will first give you the passages as he cites it, and there I will open and diseet it that yee may see his pernicious policy, malice and villany. He saith that in the said Declaration of Sir *Thomas*, and the Army page 7, 8 14. June, it is rendred thus, Wee humbly desire for the settling and securing of our owne, and the Kingdoms common right freedom peace and safety: that the persons who have abused the Army &c. may by some way disabled from doing the like or worse to us: and for that purpose may not continue in the same power (especially as our and the Kingdomes Judges in the highest trust) but may be made incapable thereof in future &c. Nor would our proposals of this singly, bee free from the scandals and appearance of faction or designes, only to weaken on party (under the notion of unjust or oppressive) that we may advance another, which may be imagined more our own: which Proceedings since (saith the declarer) against these Members demonstrate it to be almost reall truth. Now the Army having in page 4. of that their declaration laid downe the grounds and reasons they had before disbanding to proceede to a& something in reference to their owne (as private persons and members of the common-weakth

wealth) and the Kingdoms freedome peace and safety in page 5. (not the 7. nor the 8. as he cites) they say thus. viz. Now having thus farre cleared our way in this businesse: We shall proceede to propound such things as we humbly desire for the settling and securing of our owne and the Kingdoms common right freedome peace, and safety (as followeth) and then they go to particulars. As 1. that the houses be speedily purged &c. secondly page 6. that those persons who have [in the uniuersall and high proceedings against the Army appeared to have the Will, the confidence, credit, and power,] (all which he hath left out [to abuse the Parliament]) (the which he hath also left out) the Army besides the better to bring in his prævaricated sence, he transcribes it, have abused, for, to abuse as depending on the precedent words: and there he puts an &c. and comes to these words, viz. may be some way. where as the sence is still continued thus viz. to abuse the Parliament and Army [and indaunger the Kingdome in carrying on such things against us (while an Army)] (all which also is omitted) may be some way speedily disabled from doing the like or worse to us [(when disbanded and disperced, and in the condition of private men) or to other the free-born people of England in the same condition with us] (all which he also omits because it demonstrates that they act as well for the people in generall, as for themselves) and skips to viz. : and for that purpose may not continue in the same (especially as ours and the Kingdomes Judges in the highest trust, but may be made incapable thereof for the future and from thence pretermittting all the there intervenient reasons and discourses, he leaps to the bottome of that 6. page and comes to these words viz. nor would our proposing of this singly be free from the scandall & appearance of faction or designe, only to weaken one party under the noied & of uniuersall oppressive, that we may advance another which may be imagined more our own. And having thus omitted both precedent, concurrent & subsequent matter, and only pickt and chosen what best fitted his base purpose, by which false subtill deceitfull recitation he endeavours to make the Armys present justifiable proceedings to favour all selfe, and not to be in the least reasond with the love of the publique, or peoples welfare, although they doe amply (as ye see) declare so; he brings in his Jesuiticall and scandalous inference and assertion in the close of this passage saying which their proceedings since against these members demonstrate to be a most reall truth, but as Jesuitically leaves out these words

words of connexion : viz [*We therefore declare*] which conjoine and usher in what the Army there immediately doe declare and lay downe, they would have further done in order to the settling and securing of the publike, together with their own peculiar right and safety : as yce may see at large in the said declaration of Sir *Thomas* and the Army, and this diabollicall Jesuiticall practice and president of foraine falshood, out of truths and perverting of the authours genuen words and intentions, to the belying of the author and deceiving and intraping of others, this pravericatour hath learned of that old Sophister and grand Machiavilion the Devil, who dealt in likemanner with *Adam* and *Eve* in Paradise, and with *Iesus Christ* the Son of God : and truly, it seemes he hath been a good proficient in the Devils Schoole, for he hath very notably performed this his publike exercise and therefore deserves to goe out doctory, whensoever the Devil pleases : but I hope his Riddle being unfolded there is none so ignorant or maliciously wilfull as to be devided into any prejudicate opinion through his misty writing and unfavory railing against the proceedings of the honourd and ever approved Army who as affectionately and vigorously seeke the universall good and welltate of the Kingdom the King and his posterity as conducing thereto, as their own.

And Mr. *Prynn*, if that be your name; Lieutenant Colonell *Lilburne* and *Amon Wilbee* dare do that you dare not by this your Declaration, and other your libellous pamphlets against his Excellencie Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and the Army : owne what they have written, and do by their subscription. And I dare affirme will upon just occasion, make that good, and much more to the shame and horreur of you and all that abhorred party you plead for. And I doubt not but before long Mr. *Wilbee* or some other will ring you such a peale for your railing as will make so much of your worships eares as is left, to tingle. So farewell *Rabshakeb*, *Shimei* : First borne.

Consid'able Queries concerning the railing Declarer, the eleven impeached Members, and the Cities rebellious proceedings.

1. **W**HETHER the Railer be not a Commissioner for Accompts (as Mr. *Prynn* is) and having for bribes, passed many unjust and false'compts, as that of Sir *William Lewes*, and *Closworthes* probably be, and *Breretons* and others are supposed to bee, under

under the notion of being vouched, and being therefore lyable for breach of trust, bribery, perjury and falshood, to be questioned: doth it not behove him to stand up thus stiffely for these rotten eleven Members, and others their accomplices and confederates, in whose discharge or condemnation he is interested?

II. Whether the eleven Members, Mr. *Hollis* that Roman Catholic and the rest, doe not plainly argue themselves guilty of the treasons and trespasses wherewith they stand charged, by craving leave to goe beyond Seas, though (as they pretend) but for six months? For if they were not, what needed they to stirre, especially after so much lying, boasting, pleading and apologizing in speech and print for them?

III. If they doe goe, whether they ever purpose to returne againe? But what need that? Mr. *Hollis* his mother, son and sister are gone before into *France*, there to prepare for him a place. Mr. *Masse* may go Trade again in *Hamborough*, if he hath had but the honesty to pay the 10,000^l he brake for there, which I know he hath in these wars got p under enough to doe long since, and to leave himselfe a Stock sufficient besides. And wealthy Sir *William Waller*, *Cloisworthy*, and the rest, it is well known have had wit enough to provide against a wet day, & to make themselves a bank in foreign parts, as well as at home, for they alwayes feared a flight, and now they are ready to take it.

IV. Whether it be not an Act illegall and unjust, and contrary to the practise of all judiciall Courts, to Vote any man that is charged with treason, felony, or any other criminall trespassse, free, or at liberty to travell whether he will without bail or mainprize? And whether such ought not rather by the Law of the Land, to be secured by safe custody unto triall? And whether these eleven Members being at liberty have not procured all these new tumults and troubles?

V. Whether they who shall vote, or set such Offenders free to depart the Kingdome before Justice done, are not by the Law of the Land, to be taken and adjudged principals, and to have judgement of life and limbe as guilty of the accused's crimes?

VI. Whether Mr. *Bryne* was not marked with an L. in both cheeks for a Lay Elder: And now finding that the Presby-

Presbyterian Kingdome will downe, and himselfe in danger to lose his government and dignity, is not growne frantick and distracted ?

VII. Whether the now rebellious proceedings of the Lord Major, Sheriffes, Common Councell, and others of the City of London, to raise forces against the Army of the Kingdome without Commission from the King, and contrary to authority and command of Parliament, be not after the manner of Jack Cade and Wat Tyler indeed, and deserve the like reward ?

Resolved upon the question; That they have made work for the Hang-man; and that Gregory by these meanes is likely to be well stored against next Winter with furr'd gowns. For: the Reverfing of the Votes against the Cities late destructive Petition, and of the new Ordinance for returne of the Militia; by the Parliament on monday last, was no Parliament Act, they being thereunto enforced through imprisonment and violence, and is of no more value then a bond, grant, or release sealed by a man *per minas*, or *per di-ces imprisonments*, through menaces, for feare, or by constraint of imprisonment; And therefore all these military preparations and proceedings of the City, notwithstanding mondayes Votes and Orders, are not onely without, but against all legall authority whatsoever. And truly in that their tumultuous proceedings on monday they not onely violated and assaulted the two Houses of Parliament, but the very Majesty and Authority of the King in Parliament. It is good therefore for such as have been so forward in these mutinous courses to repent, and desist, and not proceed to runne their lives and estates into a snare, for they know not whom, nor can tell what, unlesse it be to save the heads of a company of desperate Traitors, the chiefe of which Mr. Hollis and Stapleton have been ever exquisite in raising of mu-
lts

mults & commotions; witness the Kings departing through the like affronts; nor do they do this in any affection or respect to the Kings person (for then they might more easily have secht him home, and restored him long since) but that under this notion they may raise a power to rescue him (as they conceive) from the Army, and to gaine his person again into possession, that so having him under their power, and a force sufficient on foot (as they think) to disperse or suppress the Army, they may put their owne termes upon him, and atchive their old designe of Presbytery and tyranny: but I know his Majesty is as an Angell of God for wisdom and discernes their base treacherous ends, and I am confident he will never intrust himselfe, let them speak never so highly for him, in the hands of the City & Presbyterian party, for he knows they are professed foes to his Monarchy, hold a compliance and confederacy with the Scots, and are no more to be trusted, then the father of lyes, and author of these their desperate counceles and rebellious actions, the Devill.

VIII. One question more upon this emergent occasion, newly occasioned and conceived, and so I have done. Whether the Cities imprisoning of the two Houses of Parliament on Monday 26. of *July* instant, and enforcing them by power to grant their traiterous demands. Did not far exceed all breach or violation of privilege, commination or threatening that ever the King or Army used, as is objected against the one, & falsely pretended against the other? And whether they have not so far as lyes in them utterly subverted the power and essence of Parliaments?

An answer to an Objection.

Object. The Presbyterian party are all driven out of the House, so that there are none but Independants left, and they comply with the Army, and do what they list.

Answer. Why did the Presbyterians leave the House and desert their duties? Who drove them thence? Did any Tumults or assaults from the Independent party in the City, or the Army? Or did not their own guilt and evill consciences? And why may not the Independant party act and comply with the Army in their just and lawfull demands and proposalls to the settlement of the Kingdome in peace and safety? as well as the Presbyterian did with the City in their unjust and unlawfull demands and proposalls conducing to the enthralldome and enslaving of the Kingdom.

And note that by the Law of the Land an Abettour in any insurrection, murder, treason, or rebellion, is a principall, and shall so suffer: Looke therefore to your selves yee Masters, and others, who on monday last animated and abetted your Apprentices and others, to imprison and assault the two Houses. Remember *Stamford* and *Ashenbush* who were both condemned at Guild-hall, and hanged at Tyburn for acting in the like sort (though in an inferiour case) in the Insurrection which was many yeares since in *Fleetstreet*, upon an Anest. And was it high treason for the Apprentices tumultuously to assault the late Archbishop of *Canturburies* house at *Lambeth*, because a Privy Councellour, and one of them therefore suffered for it as a traytour? And was it high Treason for the E. of *Essex* in Queen *Elizabeths* time, only to lock up some of her Privy Councell in his owne Study, which the Queen sent to confer with him, and was he therefore executed? And is it not high Treason in a more transcendent manner, tumultuously to assault, and by force to lock up and imprison the Supreme Councell of the Kingdom, Sitting by the Kings authority in the Supreme Judicatory of the Land? Compare, consider and judge.

Remember yee proud presumptuous Men of *London*, that dreadfull saying of our Saviour concerning *Capernaum*, viz. *And thou Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven, shall be cast downe to hell.* And truly I feare yee hasten your owne destruction, and that the day of your humbling is at hand.

FINIS.

Library of the

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

New York